They May It Is a Great Mistake to Impose Our Ideas and Civiliantion Upon Other Races The Hothad of Canathallam in the Congo Basta-Talk of a New Royal Palace in London-The Marquis of Lorne Needs More Money-Comments on the Buke of Marlborough's Eugagement-Arette Experts Do Not Belleve Dr. Nansen's Vennet Has Been Sighted-Fr. King Milas Shakes the Dust of Servin Of His Feet-Mrs. Langtry's Loss of Jewels.

Special Cable Desputch to THE 5: Lonnon, Sept. 21.-The prevailing dulness throughout Europe continues to promote popular interest in the discussion of various scademic topics. Thus the public mind of England has been aroused to really keen attention by the remarkable debates this week in the anthropological section of the British Association. I indicated a week ago in these despatches that widespread controversy would probably follow Prof. Petrie's stern criticisms of our interference with the civil action of other races. The implied attack upon missionary methods throughout the world has been promptly resented, and the field already is being warmly

contested.
It is a fact of profound interest, however, that all students of anthropology, as represented by the British Association, have heartly endorsed the views taken by Prof. Petrie. The anbject was discursed at the meetings of the Association only by those who had had personal experience of uncivilized countries. Various public criticisms led Prof. Petrie to further declare himself, saying:

I know that toleration of anything outside their own shibt-eleths is hateful to some people. But I make bold to agree with Paul of Tarsus that in every nation there are men who seek after righteourness, that the elements of good exist in all races, and that our duty is to select and encourage the desirable elements, but never to impose any ideals which are peculiar to our own race or civilization. I know it is often said that only by clearing away all that is associated with error can we begin to lay out a plan according to our notions. In this again I prefer to differ along with the gentleman of Tarsus who preached non-interference with any customs, even with the idol offerings provided. They did not belie the real belief of man in the sight of those around him. That same eminently practical authority did not see it needful any more than that prince of common sense, Epictetus, to prohibit slavery, polygamy, or even gladiatorial shows." Lord Stanmore and Prof. Haddon urged similar

views, the latter declaring:
"Savage costoms are often as powerful for morality as those we have sought to inflict, and there is no reason why we should interfere with them any more than is necessary to make life and property safe. Very many good people have confused clothing with morality, but the experience of all travellers is that there is absolutely no connection between the quantity of clothes and the degree of virtue. If we want to extend the markets for cotton goods let us do so honestly, and not under the pretence of advancing religion and morality."

Others did not hesitate to criticise missionary effort more openly, and there was not one among the many who spoke who defended the present missionary systems from the scientific or anthropological point of view.

The same section of the British Association listened to a most amazing revelation regarding the prevalence of cannibalism from Capt. Hinde, who has been travelling and fighting for some years in the Congo Basin. He said almost all the tribes in the Congo Basin practice cannibalism, though in some parts it is prevented by the presence of white civilization. In others It seems to be on the increase. An extensive traffic in human flesh prevails in many districts, slaves being kept and sold as articles of food. Different tribes have various and horrible methods of premaring the flesh for eating. In some instances, before the death of the victim, certain tribes of the Bangala race acknowledge that they break the arms and legs and place the body thus mutilated and still living in water for two or three days, on the supposition that this treatment renders the flesh more palatable. There are also distinct tribal preferences for various parts of the body, and it is remarkable that, contrary to the generally cepted theory, the negro man-cater never eats the flesh raw, and certainly takes human flesh as food simply, and not from religious or superstitlous reasons. In the country of the Baletela one sees neither gray-halred persons, halt maimed, nor blind. Even parents are eaten by their children on the approach of the least sign of old age. Under such circumstances the Haletela are a splendid race. After a fight the native camp followers of his expedition invariably ate the dead, leaving nothing for the fackals. In this way they saved the expedition many an epidemic.

For some years past the Radicals in the House of Commons have been accustomed to scrutinize the estimates for the royal palaces and other of the dignity of the Crown so closely that surble from asking for increesed sums. This was rather hard on the officers of the court who are responsible for keeping the palaces in habitable repair, and it is understood that the Queen last summer had some sharp words on the subject with the Lord High Chamberla'n, with the result that the money was somehow found for painting and decorating Buckingham Palace, the big building overlooking Hyde Park which serves as a town residence for her Majesty, but which she never lives if she can possibly avoid it. The sight of the men at work at Buckingham Palace has revived the controversy. It is urged that the palace is unworthy of the dignity of the British Crown, and that it might be swept away and a more diguified p'le erected on a more imposing site. Queen Victoria doesn't care a button one way other, but there is reason to believe that the Prince of Wales is distinctly interested. n the matter. If he had his way he would rell Buckingham Palace and build a new palace in Pall Mall or Whitehall with the proceeds. The ground on which the cld palace stands is extimated to be worth two or three million pounds sterling for building purposes, but in all probability it would not be sold, but incorporated fato a park, and funds for the new palace provided from the national exchaquer. It would not be surprising if the scheme were carried out within the next year or two. A strong, plinble Tory Government will be in office for five or six years, and such an opportunity is not likely to cur again, for, despite the setback of the general election, the tendency of things in this country is democratic. The Queen and Prince of Wales, doubtless, have already talked the matter over on these lines, for they are a shrewd couple. The Kadicals, of course, would oppose the big expenditure involved in building a great new relace, but they are in a partous plight now and can safely be ignored; and it must be remembered that the project is bound to be popular in London because of the work which it will give to the laboring classes.

ford Salisbury should find some nice sincoure for her son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, and De-pie are wondering what particular piece of jobbicy the royal wishes involve. There is Peacon to believe that the Marquis of Lorne's income counting in the allowance which a grateful country voted to his wife, the Princess Louise, does not exceed \$50,000 a year, which is guite inadequate to his position. Moreover, his prespects have been materially injured by the thoughtless conduct of his father, the aged Duke of Argyle, in taking unto himself a third The new Duchess is young, and, the ordinary course of nature, is tound to outlive her old and infirm hus-This means a yearly allowance for the Dowager Duchess, which will have rich as it to. It is not surprising to learn that some friction in family and that the old Duke and the young | ago. It is fair to record that Russis is not en-

Duchess have been subjected to something like a boycott at Inversry Castle. The Duke of Argyle certainly cannot be accused of prodigality, save in the matter of wives. He lives the greater part of the year at Inversey, in fendal but frugal state, entertaining few visitors and finding in his books ample comfort and occupation for his cultured leisure. It may be truthfully said that be has ten times the brains and a fifth of the income of most of his compeers, and if he were not a philosopher in his way one might well suppose him envious, say, of the Duke of Sutherland, who is about to entertain the Duke and Duchess of York at Dun-

robin Castle at a cost of thousands of pounds. This Duke is wealthy enough to entertain royal guests in royal state without inconvenience and without a haunting fear of impoverishing his beirs thereby. His castle, Dunrobin, is magnificent enough for a king, his town house is one of the finest in London, and he enloys the unique distinction of having a private railroad running through his Scotch territory, with his own station near his own door.

The news of the betrothal of the young Duke of Marlborough to Miss Vanderbilt is naturally received in London with the keenest interest, and causes many heartburnings in the highest aristocratic circles. The young Duke disagreed with his father in many things, and his English associates are naturally disappointed that he has not disagreed also in the matter of seeking a wife in America. Those closest to him, however, are not greatly surprised at to-day's announce-The restoration of the ancient glories of Blenheim Palace and estates, which, it is assumed, will not now be long delayed, is indeed good news to many outside of the Duke's large number of relatives. It is already pointed out that the motto on the ducal crest. "Faithful, though unfortunate," may well be amended in view of the approaching atliance. It is pleasant to be able to record that the young Duke's character and abilities are held in genuinely high esteem by all classes. He enjoyed the distinction of being assigned to the duty of moving the reply to the Queen's speech at the opening present Parliament in the House of Lords last month. This is rightly interpreted as a recognition of most promising abilities in a young man who is just entering upon a political

To judge from the glowing despatches sent by the newspaper correspondents, all Italy is in a fever of joy and enthusiasm this week celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the Italian army into Rome. But a Sun reporter who has just passed through writes that the patriotic glow is not visible in that part of King Humbert's dominions. His Majesty has included in his proclamation of amnesty some of the men sent to orison for participation in the last Sicilian rebellion, but according to the present outlook he will soon have thousands of other rebels to send to jail. The island is ripe for revolution, and Premier Crispi is aware of the fact as well as any living man, although only this week he has been speaking honeyed words to the deputation of Sicilians sent to Rome in the desperate hope that the Government might be induced to do something which might avert or stave off crisis now rapidly approaching Sigthe Crispi himself fears that the crisis have to be overcome in blood. Overt rebeliion may be delayed, but samething equivalent to a miracle is needed to prevent its early coming next winter; for already there are not less than 80,000 men without work, and every one with a natural, ingrained taste for brigandage, even in normal times. The grain likely to turn out any better. But the famishing people are being harried by taxgatherers

and maddened by landlords. It may be worth while to say, for the benefit of any sanguine American Roman Catholics who have been led to take seriously the proposed scheme for "the ransom of Rome," that the idea has been received with a mixture of amusement and ridicule in the Holy City itself. The subject has been referred to recently in several English and European newspapers, wherein it is generally ascribed to American origin: but at the Vatican itself, so a Rome correspondent telegraphs, it is declared to be too absurd for serious denial.

People on this side who are best qualified to express an opinion are pretty well agreed that the vessel sighted by Eskimos off the east coast of Greenland is not Dr. Nansen's Fram, because among other reasons, it is altogether too early for the expedition's return. Before Dr. Namen started he told his friends and relations not to worry about him until four years had elapsed without tidings, and his own idea was that late in the summer of 1806 would be the earliest date for his return. Cant. Robertson, the skipper of the well-known Dundee whaler Active, is quite confident that the sighted ship is not the Fram. "Dr. Nansen," he says, "would never have come so far south in the drift ice. Long behe reached that tatitude he would have made tracks for home.

"He started in June, 1893, his intention being, in the first place, to reach Linkhov, one of the New Stherlan Telands; thence to steer north as far as possible in the direction of the pole until his vessel became embedded in ice, afterward trusting to the purrent which, he believed, flows toward the pole and onward, between the island of Spitzbergen and Greenland, to carry him back to open water. Now "says Capt. Robertson. "there are 600 or 700 miles of open water atretching away to the northeast from the point indicated in the Eskimo story, toward Spitzbergen, and whenever Dr. Nansen got to South Spitzbergen he would be in open ice and at liberty to make for home, and, no doubt, he would be as anxious to get there as we would be." Capt. Robertson does not consider it possible that the Fram may have been carried further to the west and been so imprisoned in the ice current that it was enryled helplessly along down the Greenland coast until it reached the position referred to "I know the character of the ice in those regions," he says, "and caunot believe the vesse would be so helpless. Indeed, I do not think it would be possible for Dr. Nansen to keep in the ice there, although he tried. There is always sufficient openness about the ice to enable a ship to work its way out.

"But even supposing the Fram was carried south, as suggested, there would be ample opportunities for escape from the ice between Spitzhensen and latitude 65° north, and what object would Nansen have in remaining there any longer than was necessary? The ship men-tioned was sighted at the end of July, about six weeks ago. I have been among the ice at the very same spot on several occasions, and cambot imagine that a vessel could possibly be impris-oned there for more than a week or two. The ice belt is not more than twenty or thirty miles

"Undoubtedly the vessel sighted by the Eskimos was a Norwegian sealer. At that time of the season there are twelve or fifteen vessels craising west of Spitzbergen, and this one had got in among ice. I crossed the track by which the Fram may be expected to emerge from the north. We were cruising about between latitudes 70° and 80° N. and as far west as longitude 20°, during the months of May, June, and July, and until Aug. 21, and scanning the horizon for twenty miles around. We saw no signs of any vessel like the Fram, but I should never have thought of looking south for her.'

It is not often that an English earl and a company of aristocratic tourists get expelled from a European city whose people are usually only ten glad of their money, but that has been the experience of the Earl of Sheffield and party in Sevastopol. The fact that the incident has passed without much comment and not the least excitement here says a lot for the latterday philosophy of Englishmen. His Lordship and his friends were shown out of hevastopol because it is now a fortress city, and this seems to be generally regarded as ample justification for the action of the Russian authorities; yet Russia is still under treaty obligations to this country to keep Sevastopolas a free open port and not to fortify it. The city is now a vast fortress and the harbor is used exclusively by war ships which, by the treaty also. Russia is pledged not to have in the Black Sea. Batoum is rapidly being made as strong as Sevastopol, and s come out of an estate which is by no means | if England should ever again drift into war with Russia she will have harder nuts to crack ducal in the Black Sea than she found forty years

tirely oblivious to the needs and advantages of mmerce, as the harbor of Theodosia, near Sevastopol, has been specially constructed for merchant ships. It is understood that the Earl of Sheffield has sciennly protested to his Gov. ernment respecting his treatment, and that his powerful friends here are backing up his complaint; but Lord Salisbury is not likely to lay himself open to a soub by making a fusa. Russia refused long sgo to be bound by the Treaty of Paris, and England must grin and bear it un-

less she is prepared to go to war.

There has been a tremendous row again at Belgrade, but few particulars have been allowed to appear up to the present. It is clear enough, however, that ex-King Milan has not come out on top this time. He has shaken the dust of Beigrade from his feet and has quitted Servia forever, much to that little country's gain, as events will probably show. More than a hundred trunks were required to pack Milan's belongings. His apartments in the palace have been dismantled and are now in the hands of painters and decorators to be made fit for young King Alexander's occupation. Ex-King Milan has even taken away most of his famous stock of Negotin and Tokay wines, the finest, it is believed, in Europe, so that it is evident he has

gone for good. The fact seems to be that so small a place as Servia could not hold Milan and his son together. The young monarch has improved mightily upon his father's feachings, as those who had watched his conduct from a lad were confidenthe would do. Having got rid of the tutelage of the Regents, he was not likely long to endure that of his father. Ex-Queen Natalie retains some slight influence over her son because she is comparatively tactful. Milan be-lieved always in bluster and force, which were successful enough up to a certain point and as long as Milan was master in Servia.

Everybody can now see that the so-called reconciliation at Biarr.tz was a mere farce. Neither Milan nor Natalle desired to resume the matrimonial yoke, and the political necessity for pretending otherwise no longer exists. The Queen hints to her friends her intention to retire to a religious retreat as soon as her son is married and settled down.

The young King himself is not indisposed to consider the question of marriage, but he shows disposition to be very particular in the selection of a consort. He bas declared more than once that he will marry no second-rate princess, and, as he is ugly and boorish, there is not ikely to be much competition among the daughters of the great reigning houses despite his crown. Meanwhile, King Alexander of Servia is showing great capacity for State affairs and the government of men, coupled with a vast appetite for pleasures disreputable and otherwise, in both of which respects he closely resembles his masterful father.

There are excellent reasons for affirming that the story of the theft of Mrs. Langtry's jewels is really true. Not only that, but her estimate, fixing their value at \$200,000, is probably not exaggerated. It was not surprising that the Scotland Yard authorities were very skeptical when the robbery was first reported to them, but they are now satisfied that the great theft actually took place. There is no clue as yet to the clever thieves, and there are small chances that Mrs. Langtry will ever recover either the jewels or their value. The bank is clearly not inble, for it held the deposit as a favor and without knowledge of the contents of the box.

THE REINHARD COMMITTEE.

Its Investigation hald to Have Had Good Results on the East Mide. The Reinhard Assembly Committee, appointed

to investigate the condition of girls working in shops and factories, met yesterday morning in the Aldermen's chamber of City Hall. Herman Robinson, business agent of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, was the first witness. He said his duties required him to visit all the shops where the coatmakers worked visit all the shops where the coatmakers worked and find out if the contractors lived up to the terms they made with the men. He said that since the investigations of the Reinhard committee there had been a great improvement in the condition of the workers on the east side. Many of the sweaters had given up their shops in tenement houses when they discovered they could not keep them ranning in the face of the committee's exposures.

"The investigations of the committee's to

"The investigations of the committee," he said. "In the the offect of making the contractors out shelr shows in better condition."

"Itself the offect of making the contractors out shelr shows in better condition."

"Itself amount of wages increased?"

"Yes, sir, in proportion." Hobinson then explained that the workers now get a definite sum of money overy week and work a certain number of hours.

"Are there were

Are there many sweat shope still running in

the city?"
"Not many in the coat-working line."
"Are there sweat shops accoung the kneepants workers and shirtmakers?"
"Yes, sir. a good many."
Asked if he could suggest any remedial legislation, Robinson said his must have time to think
over the matter. "When the committee meets

ever the matter. "When the committee meets awain," he said, "I will have some suggestions to offer as to remedial legislation." The committee adjourned until two weeks from to-day,

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS MARRIED. The Trustees Have Reduced Her Pay Twothirds and She Will Fluht.

MARTINVILLE, N. J., Sept 21. Pretty Libbie Ribble was one of the most popular teachers in the public school last year. She showed marked ability in instructing her pupils and easily won the esteem of the parents. Goesips soon began to whisper that David E. Mundy, one of the Board of Trustees, visited the little schoolhouse

Board of Trustees, visited the little schoolhouse more frequently than the daties of his position required. The villagers were not surprised when the engagement was announced our, last spring. Shortly after the commencement of the announce vacation Mucky and Miss Ribble were married in the village church.

Mrs. Mundy returned this week and expected to resume her duties as teacher. To her surprise it was intimated that the Board of Trustees, desired her resignation. No cause was given, and the young woman declined that she would not resign. Then the Board adopted a resolution to pay her but \$10 a month, which is one-third her regular salary. Mrs. Mundy accepted it under protest, and says she intends to bring soit against the Board for the balance of her selection of the volume remains the state.

salary.

Friends of the young woman allege that the action of the Board is the result of spite on the part of one of the mumbers. He was a suitor for her hand, and she rejected his offer of martiage to accept Mundy.

Mrs. Mundy cays she will prove that being married does not interfare with her efficiency as a tencher, and she does not propose to be forced out without making a fight. The sympathy of the community is with the school mistress.

WANTED TO FIGHT LOCOMOTIVES. A Hatter Made Mad by Jersey Applejack

ORANGE, Sept. 21. Frank Gilhooley, s burnesman hatter of this city, got heavily charged with Jersey lightning yesterday afternoon, and nothing would do but he mu-t fight incometives on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Gilhooley said Corbett and

Western Railroad. Gilhooley said Corbett and Fitzsinmuns were too east for nim. Is wanted something more dangerous, so elected the Orange drill engine.

Gilhooley had plans to tackle the engine near the Hickory street crossing. He stood in the middle of the track, rolled up his sleeves, and shouted for the engine to come on. Employees in the near-by factories saw the mad harter and went to his rescue and dragged him out of the way. When the engine to dragged him out of the way. When the engine whitzsed by Githooley shouted: "You better sneak: you were afraid to stand your ground."

Gilhooley was finally persuaded to go home sun not bother railroad locomotives, because they did not care to have trouble with him. The crowd admitted that Gilhooley was the better man, and he left the scene in a satisfied frame of mind.

Miss Eleanor Grant Schley, daughter of Evander H. Schley, was married on Sept. 14 to Lawrence Bradford Fitch of Rechester, N. Y. The wedding took place at the Schley country place, Glockauf, at Far Hills, N. J. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Thornton M. Niven of Dobus Ferry, N. Y. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Lloyd Thomas, niece of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Fitch, sister of the bridegroom: Miss Laidly Harris, and Miss Emma Wilder, all of Rochester; Miss May Newhall of Buffuto and Miss Mary Wilbur of Lanandsigne. The best man was Horaco Webster of tisheva. The ushers were Chalonee H. Schley, consin of the bride and sidest son of trant H. Schley of New York and Far Hills; Daniel M. Beach of Wakins, N. Y.; Dr. Frederick N. C. Jerrold of Niagaza Falls, and James G. Rogerson of Huston, N. Y. The bridegroom is the son of Charles Elliott Fitch, one of the Regents of the Luierslity of the State of New York. He is a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1852, and a civil engineer by profession. At present he holds a place by the appointment of the State Engineer and Burveyor of New York. of Dobos Ferry, N. Y. The maid of honor was

KILLED AT A CABLE CURVE

DICYCLIST CARDONNIE RAN INTO A BROADWAY CAR.

Thrown from His Wheel and His Shull Fractured Against the Car Platform A Curve Where Cars Turn at Pull Speed. In a collision which occurred yesterday afternoon at Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue between a north-bound cable car and a bicycle ridden by John C. Cardonnie, a colored man, the latter was almost instantly killed. The accident happened on the sharp curve in the Broadway cable road at that point. It was witnessed by a score of people.

Cardonnie was employed as a porter in the Rambier bicycle academy at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. He was a favorite with his employers, and, being an expert rider, he was often hired by regular patrons of the academy as an instructor. He lived at 307 West Sixty-eighth street, and it was his custom to ride at 1 o'clock every afternoon to the house at 150 West Fifty-second street, where he took his

At the usual hour he started on his wheel for lunch, with his banjo to a leather case strapped to the handle bar of his bicycle.

When he reached Seventh avenue he followed the cable slot on the down track, on the west side of the avenue. Those who saw him say that he was riding fast, probably ten miles an hour, As he was nearing the corner of Fifty-third street cable car 144, of which William Cashen of 327 Eighth avenue was the gripman, approached on the up-town track.

Cardonnie evidently thought the car was going directly up Seventh avenue, and he kept

going directly up Seventh arenue, and he kept on his way without altering his course or changing his speed. Just as he was about to cross the tracks where the road branches into Fitty-third street the car swung outo the curve at full speed.

Gribman Cashen saw the danger, and, throwing open the grip, he applied the brake. The car slowed down, but Cardonnie was too near to it to turn out and the forward with terrible force and his head struck the formard with terrible force and his head struck the edge of the platform, cutting a large gash over his left eye and fracturing his skull. The car was crowded, and the passengers, many of whom were women, were thrown into a panie.

Cardonnie lay in the roadway senseless with the blood pouring from the gash in his forchead. The car stopped and a great crowd collected. An ambulance was called and the injured man was taken is Roosevett Hospital, where he died a few minutes after without regaining consciousness.

Policeuran Mailon arrested Cashen and locked bloom in the Wart Force seeped.

sciousness.
Policeman Mallon arrested Cashen and locked him up in the West Forty-secenth street sta-tion. The grapman said that he tried his best to avoid the accident, but he was unable to stop in

time.
Cardennie, who was 28 years old, was mar-ried and his wife is now ill in one of the city hospitals. His three young children are in the Colored Orphan Asylum.
Coroner O'Meagher will hold an inqueston

Coroner O'Meagher will hold an Inqueston Tuesday morning.

The curve on which Cardonnie lost his life is, like that at Fourteenth street, an extremely dangerous one. The crossing is gnarded by two men, and they have their hands full in seeping pedestrians and hievels riders and of the way of the flying cars, which round the curve at full speed.

JUBILEE OF THE ROCKAWAYS To Be Celebrated in 1838, Just Fifty Years After the First Pluntings.

With next year will come the fiftleth anniereary of the Bockaway oyster, and a fitting elebration of the event is planned. In 1846 the first Rockaway oyster was pinoted in what s known as the East Hockaway Creek. The seed was obtained at Blue Point, and was thrown overboard. The millions of bushels of Bockaways that have been marketed since demonstrates the success of the experiment. The pionears in the business were John P. Rhodes, S. Pearsall, Robert Combs, Elbert Sprague, James White, Joseph Bedell, Wright Pearcall, James H. Murray, David Pearsall, and Oliver Langdon, In the early days oyster seed cost at Blue Point from five to ten cents a bushel, and the matured oysters were marketed in the packet disaps, which make weekly trips to New York.

They brought 60% cents a basket.
The oidest inhabitant contends that there were natural oyster beds in the creeks, but they were nearly or quite exhausted when the plant-ing of oysters was begun. There is no evidence that the Irdian's gathered cysters in quantities from Hempetead Hay, as the shell heaps on Harnam island are composed mostly of round

from Hempstead Hay, as the shell heaps on Harman Island are composed mostly of round claim shells.

The cyster industry received a boom during the war, and Rockaways began to be known because of a superior quality. The secret of the cause of a superior quality. The secret of the cause of the Rockaway oysters in their rapid growth. The change of water seems to stimulate them, and the drick of fresh pringe white the shell have the drick of the shell on the stimulate them, and the drick of fresh pringe white the shell have the drick of the shell on the seed oysters now are purchased almost exclusively at Norwalk, itrideport, and New Level in the seed oysters now are purchased almost exclusively at Norwalk, itrideport, and New Level in the seed oysters now are purchased almost exclusively at Norwalk, itrideport, and New Level in the seed oysters. The prince of seed to be held on ye evening of Tuesday, ye warles from only cents in 10 cents a bushel. The seed oysters now are purchased almost exclusively at Norwalk, itrideport, and New Level in the spring and brought to the sponge of the cheapest duality. The words were get from the sall water of the creaks.

The seed oysters now are purchased almost exclusively at Norwalk, itrideport, and New Level in the series and brought in the spring and brought to the seed to bought in the spring and brought to the spring of the cheapest duality. The words were get from the sall water of the cheapest duality. The words were get from the sall water of the cheapest duality. The words were proved this:

"Ye we he all berewith invited to a gathering and poultry."

Whether the seed oysters now are purchased almost the proved the beds. They require but little assed is bought in the spring and brought to the spring of the cheapest duality. The words of the contained the series of the contained to an addition of Tourday, yet and the proved the series.

Such particles the view of the cheapest duality. The words were proved out to be held on ye evening of Tuesday, yet and the proved out t

are given them. They are then ready to cult, assort, and ship.

The simon pure Reckaway oyster is shipted enclusively from Atlantic dock and the mean dock at East Rockaway, either by wagon or by train from Lynbrook station on the Long leland Raifroad. Oysters which are known as Rockaways and do not differ essentially in quality are shipped also from Freeport. Militure, Oceanside, Fenhurai, and Woodsburgh, it is estimated that more than 50,000 bushels of Bockaways are shipped abnually. Specimens of superior quality are shipped to Europe, inland cities, or private customers, such as the Hoffman House, Delmonco's, and the Union League Club. Only the cults and inferior oysters find their way into the open market. The average Rockaway found in restructate resembles the genuine one only in that it has two sholls. cenuine one only in that it has two shells.

A QUEER DOWN-TOWN LUNCH ROOM.

Prosperity in a Long Narrow Silce of a Bingy Business Building. There is so great an army of hungry men down town at the noon hour that almost any sort of restaurant or lunch counter will flourish if set up in those parts. The fact is illustrated by the seeming success of an odd little concern at the corner of two of the narrowest, shaubicst, least known, yet busiest of wholesale streets. To the passer-by the place looks like the ordinary drinking saloon. The stranger on entering unds it to be merely a long narrow alice from the d ngy business building of which it forms part. Its greatest width is not more than ten feet, and for nearly half its length its width is less than

its greatest width is not more than ten feet, and for acarly half its length its width is less than all feet. The bar ownpies the full length of the wide part, and immediately adjoining the bar is a tiny enricesure breast high, behind which is the lunchman. It's enclosure is topped with a narrow counter, and behind him on a shelf is a small gas stove, while a little algher upon the wall is a pie cabinet. Heyond the lunch counter and up to the eyes of the place, so to speak, are flee little tables ingeniously arranged so as to afford comfort to their occupants with the utmost economy of space. The mormal narrowness of the eyes is relieved by a little offset made by a window. There are other windows along the side that afford low comfortable scale at the crowded moon hour.

The man behind the bar is of somewhat unlovely but good natured aspect. The cook and lunchman is better loading, but severe. There is a concession to down-town prejudice in the form of a tiny free lunch table, which flourishes in friendly competition with the counter of the severe young man. Almost everything at the young man's counter is nee center than size of breat, siled to matoes, and pickled out as. It is a serfectly well universited thing that the man who buys a mag of beer is under no computation to prachase aught at the normal time silicated to the counter portion of the free lunch may be awallowed in the normal time silicated to the counting of the beer. There exceeds no civil rights law to secure to man of color the privileges of that little wedge-shaped place of entertainment. You see the black freight handler, his hook twisted in his troe seers strap, onter, call for nin giass of boor, reach down to the free lunch, compound a hasty sandwich, season it with mustard, and swallow it, between gilips of beer like a man and brother. Nondescript lade from neighboring offices come in to have ple and sandwiches wrapped up for home consumption. The wealthy have freed eggs and buttered bread with their beer, and are entitled to occupy a tabl

BRITISH TEMPERANCE METHODS

Studied by a New Yorker with a View to Their Adoption in This Country. Robert Graham of this city, General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, has returned from a visit of three months to Great Britain, having been commissioned by the society to investigate the remedies adopted in the large British cities for the evils of intemperance During his stay abroad Mr. Graham visited Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Belfast, and Glasgow. The result of his observations will be embodied in a report to the society with the likelihood that the best of the remedies will be put in operation here. In speaking yes-terday of his experience, Mr. Graham said:

"There is nothing more striking in England

than the rapid development of municipal enter-

prise in her principal cities. I remember vividly

twenty-five years ago the promulgation in Bir-

mingham of the scheme for the purchase by the

corporation of forty-three acres of land in the

centre of the city, all covered with squalid, un-

sanitary dwellings. The cost was \$7,500,000.

I returned to discover the best street of the city

running through its centre; handsome stores occupying its best side, built on 75-year leases;

model workingmen's dwellings erected by the

model workingmen's dwellings erected by the corporation, and houses at fair remunerative rates occupying the less advantageous side. The whole financial operation was handled so ably that in fifty years the city will be in the possession of a handsome, unencumbered, remunerative property. The results in Glasgow are equally striking. We have much to learn on this side from English cities in the way of municipal government. interestive property. The results in Glasgow are equally stelking. We have much to learn on this side from English cities in the way of municipal government.

"But this country has nothing to learn from England in the matter of laws concerning the licensing of saloons, save in the certainty of their enforcement. Social custom and unages their enforcement. Social custom and unages die hard. The public house is intrenebed there more firmly than the liquor saloon with us. In the matter of closing the saloon on Sundays, the English law is not ideal. It leaves the saloon open during certain strictly defined hours. It is enforced with the utmost stricthess. As far as I was able to julie the endency of opinion there is toward greater restriction or entire closing on Sundays, and this on social and chical rather than Substatina grounds.

"In investigating the subject of substitutes for the saloon, I had a long interview with the Secretary of the British Workman Cocos House Company, Limited, in Liverpool, and visited with him the best of the sixty-dive houses they have established in that city. Financially they are sound; as an investment they are profitable and regard them as most valuable agenties in the cause of the Cocoa House Company, in a single work. 152,381 customers were supplied, their expenditures amounting to \$6,890, the average amount for each man being 3 cents in the cocoa room and 11 cents in the cafes. The employees of the concern number 500, some flot of whom are woman. I also visited the eighteen onfice stands and cafes established by the Irish Temperance League in Belfast and conducted under their own auspices, and I thing they meet fully the conditions of New York.

"Of a somewhat different, but equally important, kind are the Tee to tunn, federated with Oxford House in the East End of London. This institution adds to the ordinary coffee house the feature of the ciub. The Rev Mr. Ingram I found him with a bedy guard of thirty young Oxford men, who pad for their board and lodging and gave their work f

other clubs.

"The concern has a bona fide membership of soo. I attended an ordinary hosiness committee meeting, at which Mr. Increm presided, and where I sat neat to a chimney sweep who was a gentleman. I asked what had been the most noteworthy result of the work of the huse, and was told that the most far-reaching result had been the raising of the age of marriage from 17 to 24.

been the raising of the age of marriage 1. to 24.

I think that I was able to gather sufficient material during my stay in England to demonstrate that the remedial means which have been so successful there will be equally fruitful in New York, and when I have an opportunity to put my feets and figures in the proper shape I shall make a full report to the society, together with certain recommendations based upon my recent observations.

A SCOTCH POFERTY PARTY.

Gathering of Church Propie.

The Christian Eudenvor Society of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at West Ninety-fifth stress and Central Pack West, of which the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylle is the paster, has found a novel scheme for getting funds. Last week every member of the congregation was surprised to find in his morning mail a square envelope of coarse brown paper. It enclosed

to obtain at the property three;

"Ye women must wear ye colton gowne and apron or equally befitting apparel.

"Ye methe must wear ye plain attire. Such menne as do bedeck thomselves with gold watch, chain, or brocade tie, shall pay ye fine of the cents.

"Ye man and ye woman who shall appear at "Ye man and ye woman who shall appear at such partie in garments most suitable shall par-take of ye supper free of compensation. "These rules shall be entered by ye select committee, who will likewise introduce atran-gers and also much befriends ye bashful young menna.

committee, who will likewise introduce strangers and also much befriends ye bashful young menne.

"In ye dining room crullers, cookies, and ginger nuts will be served with coffee."

On the third page the list of fines is thus enumerated:

"These be ye fines for women: No apron, I cout; earrings, plain, 5 cents; earrings, diamonds 10 cents; woll dress, ed. 3 cents; woll dress, new, 5 cents; trimmed apron, 3 cents, incer rings plain, 3 cents; diamonds, 10 cents; gold-framed glasses, 5 cents; steel freme, 3 cents; no glasses, 1 cent; hats, 5 cents; sild dress, 10 cents; evenling dress, 25 cents.

"These be ye fines for ye in one; Moustache, 1 cent; full beard, 3 cents; patent leather shoes, 2 cents; ye glasses fined same as women; ye gold cuff buttons, 5 cents; ye dramond scarf ph, 10 cents; ye plain scarf pln, 5 cents; linon collars, 5 cents; luen ends, y cents; bicycle suits, 26 cents; tevening suits, 50 cents; bicycle suits, 26 cents; tevening suits, 50 cents; bicycle suits, 26 cents; tevening suits, 50 cents; bicycle suits, 5 cents; thing, 3 cents; telling secrets, 5 cents; backbitms, 4 cents; telling secrets, 5 cents; backbitms, 6 cents; backbitms, 6 cents; backbitms, 6 cents; backbitms, 6 cents;

OUR DRIVES BOTHERED HIM.

A Talk with an Englishman Who Came Over to See the Yachis, In spite of the English being our cousins, they are all very marked strangers when they pay us visit. It is not merely their broad talk that marks them as such. It is their peculiarly loose clothing, their flat-topped derbys, the extraordinary bags and portmanteaus with which they travel, and, above all else, their straightforward mode of getting what they want and going straight shead, regardless of everybody in the way. One who was over here to see the yacht races amused his American friends by his peculiarities of speech. "I like your observation trains very much indeed," said he after he had taken a ride on a Third avenue open car. "Your overhead carriages (meaning the elevated cars) "are deuced stuffy, but your observation trains are as cooling as a bath."

When he saw Col. Waring's men he said he knew what they were without asking. "They are insupplyed base," a men, aren't they? and the city coupleys them to keep them from rioting." He said he never heard so much daminding and helling in all his life as he heard over here, where gantlemen swear too much. At least he said he thought they did fill he fell under the fearful influence of the beat, "and since then I find myself damning and helling too." said he. "I didn't think much of he notice you house so much about." said he. "They secuely about size idiers, and the comic pictures. Then again, you've got the noticest city in the universe, and there's no place in it that lin't just as noday as every other place. But your hotels arosimply magnificent, and all the people are as frieadly as if I had known them all my life, and I am tolerably happy in spite of finding fault all the while.

"You must admit that your drinks are complex shi straining to one's intellect," he went on. "Now in England we drink Scotch and sods or brandy and sods, and the only thing we have to remember is which of the two we started the day on. But here your drinks are call named after popular hereas. Ilks John Collins only thing we have to call up an American to tell the barman what I want. mode of getting what they want and going straight ahead, regardless of everybody in the

Horner's Furniture.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

FOREIGN NOVELTIES. Just opened 75 cases Foreign Novelties (our own importation). They include 200 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from \$45 to \$1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c., &c., and are well worthy the attention of intending buyers of these elegant goods.

All prices in plate Scores R. J. HORNER & CO.

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MARLBOROUGH'S PLANS.

Will Travel Extensively Here. To all appearances the happiest man in New York yesterday was Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, ninth Duke of Mariborough, whose engagement to Miss Consuelo Vander-

bilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, was announced in vesterday's Sur. When a SUN reporter called on the Duke yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf, the young no-bleman was found in a secluded nook reading an account of his engagement in a daily paper. Newspapers were scattered on the floor, and there were some marked papers in his lan. The Duke were a suit of light gray, a pink shirt, and

white patent-leather boots.
"Yes, the announcement of my engagement "Yes, the announcement of my engagement to Miss Vanderbilt is quite true," said the Duke, "I cannot tell the date of the wedding, but the marriage will take place within these months," "What are your present plans?" was asked. "I expect to leave to-day or to-morrow for a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railread with Sir Rivers Wilson. I intend to see all I can of your great country, visiting all your cities and places of interest. I also intend to learn all I are of the canadian places of interest. I also intend to learn all I are of the canadian descriptions."

places of interest. I also intend to learn all I can of your political and industrial systems."
"Do you intend to interest yourself particularly in politics?"
"Yes. I do. Most of the members of our house have been more or less prominent in our national politics." house have been more or less prominent in our national politics."

The present visit of the Duke of Marlborough is his first to this country. He said that he was impressed by its vastness and the marvellous opportunities for development. Yeaterday he received congratulatory cablegrams from the Frince of Waites, his goodfather; Lady Raudolph Churchill, the widow of his father; Lady Raudolph Churchill, the widow of his father; lady Raudolph Churchill, the widow of his father lady Raudolph Churchill, the widow of his mace, and other members of his family. It is the present intention of the Duke of Marlborough to include in his wedding trip the completion of his anticipated four around the world.

Newboart, R. I., Sept. 21.—To a reporter who called at Marble House to-day Miss Consuclo Vanderbilt consented to say that the report of her engagement, published this morning, was correct. It is understood that the wedding will occur in New York late next month, followed by a bridal trip to Europe, with Mrs. Vanderbilt accompanying.

Miss Erving's Engagement.

Miss Erving's Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sarah E. Erving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, to James Gore King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, of 7 University place. Miss Erving is the sister of Mrs. Henry Woodward Cooper, Mrs. J. V. L. Fruyn of Albany, and of J. Langdon Erving. James Gore King was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880, and is now practising law at 80 Broadway. He is a member of the University Club. Both Miss Erving and Mr. King are connections of the Van Reusselser family.

A Golden Engle for the Prospect Park

A large golden eagle, which is described as both wild and flerce, has been presented to the

Sa Normannia, from New York, at Hamburg,
Sa Lauro-tira, from New York, at Gueonstown,
Sa Poman Prince, from New York, at Pernambi
Sa Werra, from New York, at Descon,
Sa Atesia, from New York, at Napiea,
Sa Beacon Light, from New York, at Y muiden,
Sa Chebr, from New York, at Sin Jameiro,
Se Hevelius, from New York, at Sin Jameiro,

STREET a Toursine, from New York for Havre, passed Be La Toursine, from New York for Dover, passed as Northern Light, from New York for Dover, passed Scilly Islands. cilly islands. Sa Stag, from New York for Havre, passed Scilly islands.

Re Kaiser Wilhelm IL, from Genoa for New York.

Re Chesapeako, from New York for London, passed
the Lizard.

Re Chesapeako, Trom New York for Concentration of the Lizard.

Re Chairting from New York for Concentration of the Lizard.

Sa Christine, from New York for Cepenhagen, passed Lewis Island. SAILED FROM PORRISH PORTS No New York, from Southampton for New York, St (indos, 100m London for New York, St (indos, 100m London for New York, St Kurope, from London for New York, St Marsals, from Hamburg for New York, St La Bourgeone, from Swanses for New York, St La Bourgeone, from Havre for New York, St Littanula, from Naples for New York, St Statemals, from Laverpool for New York, St Michael, from Liverpool for New York,

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Se El Dorado, from New Orleans for New York. Ba Alamo, from Galveson for New York. Sa Guyandotte, from West Point, Va. for New York. Sa Guyandotte, from Wilmington, N. C. for New York. Sa Herman Winter, From Boston for New York.

OPPHOING FIRAMERITAL Sail To-morrow Algonquin, Charleston Matte Closs, Clement, Para Sail Tuesday, sept. 24. Havel, South ampton. 6:00 A. M. INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Ime Today.

Mobile	Jacksonville Sept. Lordon Sept.	1
Progenia.	GlasgowSept.	7
Kaiser Withelm II State of California Formelia. Obdam Smale Neustria Chateny Laditte. Taornina Yumuri Fi Nul	Ornon. Bept. Jeney Sept. Livrptod. Sept. Livrptod. Sept. Betren Heb. Breinen Heb. Giralfar Sept. Burdonix Sept. Hamburg Sept. Livrana. Sept. Livrana. Sept.	
Due 13	sentay, Nept. 24.	
Greene	Antwerp Sept. London Sept. Kingston Sept.	
	Inestity, Sept. 25.	
Origen	Liverpool Bent London Sept Havana Bent Sarius Bent Sarius Bent Sew Orleana Bent	ĭ
	unaday, hept. Ut.	
Jersey City	Bremen Sept. Chebitansand Sept. Rofterdam Sept. hwansen Sept. Chirattar Sept. New Orleans Sept.	į
	riday, New Y.	
Augusta Victoria Patria Bovia Frine Maurita Alarno Caracas	Senthampion Sept. Hamburg Sept. Breusen bept. Obsaltar Sept. Fortal Prince Sept. (alveston Sept. La Guayra Sept.	
	turday, Sept. 98.	
La dourgogne	Liverpool	

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Broadway & 16th Street, (Union Square.)

STRAUSS ACCUSES HAMMOND. Both Will Now Be Tried for the Erasures

In the Station Blotter, Capt. William Strauss of the East Fifty-seventh street station, who is to be tried before the Police Commissioners on Friday on charges growing out of the Cherokee Club trouble, was at Police Headquarters yesterday and preferred at Police Headquarters yesterday and preferred charges against Roundsman Hammond of the West Twentieth street station, who was acting Sergeant in Strauss's precinct on the night of the Cherokee Club parade, when the trouble occurred. His complaint is that Hammond mate an erasure in the desk biotter in violation of Rule 518. One of the specifications against the Captain alleges that he authorized and permitted the erasure to be made by the acting Sergeant. Hammond will be tried along with Capt. Strauss.

The Only American Tramp Steamship. Boston, Sept. 21 .- The steamship Satura. wned by the Poston Towboat Company, which arrived at London on Thursday from San Fran-ciaco, has been chartered by the Hamburg-American line to bring a general cargo from Hamburg to this port. She is scheduled to leave Hamburg Sept. 28, and will be due here on Oct. 12.

Confirmations by Bishop McDonnell Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn confirmed 150 bildren and 50 adults yesterday morning in the Holy Cross Catholic Church in Flatbush. He was assisted by the Rev. John J. Woods, the rector. The children were all dressed in white, and carried bouquets of red and white flowers.

Business Motices.

If you eaffer from looseness of bowels, Dr. 800

ENGAGED. GEDNEY-GRUBER, -On Sept. 20, 1895, Miss race E. Gedney to Mr. Frank A. Gruber, both of

New York city.

DIED. BUCKLEY.—On Sopt. 19. Thomas Suckley.
Funeral services at his rate residence, 285 East 20th
at. on Sunday, Sept. 22. at 2 P. M. Friends are

specifully invited to attend. CALHOUN, - On Sept. 21, 1895. Ann Loves Martin, widow of James A. Calhoun, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter,

Mrs. James Tucker, 53 South 10th st., Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 28, at 11 a. M. In terment at Rahway, N. J., at convenience of the family.

CARLETON.—At Hot Springs Hotel, Yellowstone
National Park, on the 17to inst., William F. Carleton of Brookline, huss., aged as years and 17 days.

from Bright's disease. Funeral services at the residence, 988 Beacon st. Tuesday, Sept. 94, at 1 o'clock. Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock.

DATER, Henry, son of the late Philip Pater, subtered into reat Saturday, Sept. 21.

Funeral services will be used at his late residence,
7: West 52d st. on Tuesday, the 24th inst., as

10 o'c'ock in the morning. HOLDEN, -On Friday, Sept. 20, at his residence, 10c West 62d st, Whilam Betry Holdeo. Funeral services at the Ascension Memorial Church. 255 West 43d st., on Sunday, Sept. 22, at I o'clock

P. M. Please omit flowers.

JOHNSON - At the residence of his father in-law,
Mr. S. M. Williams, Reselle, N. J., ou Sept. 21, 1895, William Simmons . oanson of Germantown, Pa. Notice of funeral services bereafter.

MATTEREWS. On Thursday, Sept. 19, Lamartine, only child of William E. and Victoria Earl Matthews.

helatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend his funeral services Sunday, 25d itst. as 12 80 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 9 Morray st.

PNETLI.,-At his residence, 449 Scottand st. o
Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 31, 1895, David

O'Neill, in his 75th year.

Funeral services private, on account of iliness in the REYNOLDS. At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 10, 1895. James Van Beuren Reynolds. In his 20th year, eideat son of Kmily A. Van Beuren and the late Dr. James B. Fesnolds. Funcal acrices will be held at the residence of his

mother, us West 14th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at REYNOLDS, -At her residence, the Nevada, on

Saturday Sept. 31, 1885. Kate Pidilips, wife of J. Clarkson Reynolds and daughter of the late Charles H. and Catherine N. Publips.
Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Chapel, Madison av. and 42d st., on Monday. 28d inst., ab 11 A.M. Interment at Woodlawn. RETUREE, In New Haven, on Sept. 19, Alexander H. Birchie, N. A., in the 74th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to

attend the funeral services at his late residence, 264 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 22, at \$ o'clo . P. M. Interment at convenience of the fained blindly omit flowers.
WILLIAM bloomly, on Saturday, Sept. 21, David - 46th year. saids are invited to attend funeral

nday evening, Sept. 23, at a c'olock, Woodlawn Cemetery, at the conven family. Chicago and Philadely

THE KNOW CEMETERY, located on the Harten Known forty eight minuses ride from the Grand Central hepot, Office to East and at.

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